NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1258. CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

THE BULLETIN:

BY W. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY BULLETIN:

...months.....$3.25

...months.....6.00

TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN:

...months.....2.50

...months.....4.00

CAROLINA JOURNAL—WEEKLY:

...one year.....$3.00

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled "Militia."

SECTION 1. *Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That during the war the Governor shall have power to call out the militia for active and temporary service, all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law to be formed into companies of not less than sixty or more than one hundred privates, who shall elect the company officers; whenever any should disband shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a vacancy after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the officers and men shall be subjected to the rule and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be exempted from service under this act the following, to wit: The officers of this State, with their clerks and Secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of the courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailers, superintendents, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county, two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, deaf, dumb and blind institute for the care, ... and their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, and chief engineer and one fireman of each railroad depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conductors, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable number of employees on manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State Government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction to each officer as the Governor may appoint, that such contract or agreement was bona fide, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; provided, the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have power to appoint such officers to command any force raised under the 1st section that he may think proper and expedient.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after the ratification. [Ratified the 21st day of February, 1863.]

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the President of the Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven regiments to serve within the limits of the State for six months from and after the first day of August next; and Whereas, it is desirable that said levies should be raised by volunteer enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 15th of July.

The equipping and maintenance of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

June 19, '63—d1w

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has arisen since the adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance for the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of this month of June.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 87th year of American Independence.

By the Governor:

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Priv. Sec'y.

June 19, '63—d1w.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

OUR New Style HATS, the "ESMERALDA," for Ladies and Misses, are just open, and attracting general admiration. Also other new ... and Styles at

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

April 27, '63-tf

KEEP COOL AND ECONOMIZE.

WE have just received and opened a lot of Fine Wide Bro. Linens, suitable for Ossie Prints, Vests or Shirts, and cheaper than Bleaching. Call soon. (Especially adapted for children's wear.) At

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

June 6, 1863-tf

FOR SALE.

The Toll House and Lot on the Statesville Plank Road, near the property of Jno. J. Blackwood, Esq. Apply to

WM. JOHNSTON.

January 28, 1863 tf

FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE.

AT the Charlotte Flouring Mills can be had Family, Superfine and Fine FLOUR, SHORTS and BRAN.

Also, MEAL and GRIST.

JOHN WILKES,
Charlotte, Flour Mills.

aug. 1, 1863-ly

A SUBSTITUTE.

BETWEEN the ages of 45 and 50 years is wanted immediately to take the place of a soldier in the 2 d Regt. N. C. Troops. He must be able-bodied, and bring credentials of good character. Apply to A. C. WILLIAMSON,
Agent.

June 15, '63—tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE RALEIGH STATE JOURNAL.

ON and after the 1st day of November next, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain GRAPHIC NEWS up to 12 o'clock, the previous night, and will be supplied to subscribers in the city and sent by the mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock, P. M., and with evening mail matter, news by Telegraph up to 3 o'clock, P. M., and will be sent to subscribers by the mails West and by the Fayetteville mail. Other publications, or packets in other directions when they will reach the same up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure the TELEGRAPH NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, and the full mail news of the State Journal, GENERAL NEWS, BY MAIL, will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be employed in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent reporters. The STATE JOURNAL will be conducted with

A REWRAPPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY—12 months, $4; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.50.

For the WEEKLY—12 months, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 3 months, $1.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square 1 day.....$1.25 | 1 square, 1 week.....$5.00
" 2 days.....2.00 | " 1 month.....15.00
" 3 days.....2.50 | " 3 months.....35.00
" 4 days.....3.00 | " 6 months.....60.00
" 5 days.....3.50 | " 12 months.....100.00

Ten lines make a square.

Address,
Oct 25, 1862-tf

CHERAW AND COALFIELD RAILROAD.

OFFICE CHERAW AND COALFIELD R. R. Co.,
Cheraw, S. C., May 22, 1863.

THE undersigned will receive proposals, addressed to him at this place, until the 1st of July, for the Grading and Masonry upon twenty (20) miles of this road. The Company will furnish tools to parties who cannot obtain them elsewhere.

The payments for the work will be made in cash.

H. S. SOLOMONS,
Chief Engineer.

June 9 '63—3mos

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Trains will run on the Western Division of this Road daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Arrive		Leave
	Charlotte,	7.30 A. M.
8.15 A. M.	Tuckaseege	8.30 "
8.55 "	Brevard	9.00 "
9.25 "	Sharon	9.30 "
10.00 "	Lincolnton	10.05 "
10.45 "	Cherryville	

GOING EAST.

Arrive,		Leave
	Cherryville,	11.30 A. M.
12.15 P. M	Lincolnton	12.25 P. M
12.50 "	Sharon	12.55 "
1.20 "	Brevard	1.25 "
1.56 "	Tuckaseege	2.00 "
2.45 "	Charlotte	

A freight train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte, at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns the same day.

For Passenger Trains transporting freight, 50 per cent. to the Tariff rates of freight will be added.

Fare 6 cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare.

Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

V. A. McBEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, May 18, 1863—tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

OFFICE CHARLOTTE & S. C. R. R. CO.,
May, 1863.

LIQUOR will not be transported by this Company, or the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio R. R. Co., unless securely boxed and strapped.

THOMAS E. SHARP,
June 1 '63—4mos Gen'l Superintendent.

C. & S. C. AND A. T. & O. R. R.

ON and after Wednesday May 13, 1863, passenger trains making close connections with adjoining roads will run as follows:

Mail Train through from Statesville to Columbia, Daily.

Leave Statesville at	5.00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	8.30 "
Leave Charlotte, "	9.00 "
Arrive Columbia, "	5.00 P. M.
Leave Columbia, "	7.30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	3.30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte, "	3.50 "
Arrive Statesville, "	7.30 "

Accomodation Train, from Charlotte to Columbia, Daily.

Leave Charlotte, at	7.15 P. M.
Arrive Columbia, "	5.10 A. M.
Leave Columbia, "	6.00 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	3.50 A. M.

THOS. E. SHARP,
May 18'63-tf General Superintendent.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD CO.,

COMPANY SHOPS, May 18th, 1863.

NOTICE is given to masters and owners of slaves, that no slave will be allowed to travel on the trains of this road unless accompanied by their master, or agent authorized in writing, and for whom a ticket must be purchased of the railroad agent before entering the cars.

T. J. SUMNER,
may 16, '63—d1m Engineer and Supt.

"STONEWALL JACKSON."

JUST published, and for sale by R. R. MOSES & Co., Augusta, Ga.,

A complete Biograp hical sketch of "STONEWALL" JACKSON, By Charles Hallock: Being a full and accurate account of the Leading Events of his life; his Dying moments; the Obsequies at Richmond and Lexington.

This work contains many anecdotes of the Hero ... have never before been published.

For sale by all Book Stores and News Agents. Price $1.00.

☞ Any person supplied at a liberal discount.

☞ All orders addressed to us will be promptly filled.

June 29, '63—tf R. R. MOSES & CO.
Augusta Ga.

$50 REWARD $50.

STOLEN from my stable, near Concordia, S. C., on the night of the 8th instant, TWO HORSES—one Colt and brown bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with small star in forehead, white hind feet, paces and trots, and is about 5 years old. The Colt was about 3 years old, is dark bay horse, with the power of the off hind foot white, paces and trots a little.

I offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the return of my horses to me, or to any one who will secure them so that I can get them, and the same amount for information that will lead to the recovery of the horses. My address is Concordia, S. C.

May 9, '63—tf HENRY HAY.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Two able bodied men, who Conscript ... can be able to enter the service with ... will be exempted by Conscript ... Liberal pay will be given to the right ... engagement in the Quartermaster's Department ... and Commissariat. For particulars apply at the Bulletin Office, or address "Bulletin," Charlotte, N. C.

March 5, 1863

EIGHT PER CENT FUNDING.

The attention of the public is directed to the following regulations, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to funding of Confederate States Treasury notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, May 25, 1863.

The following regulations are established for the guidance of the officers of the Treasury, in relation to the two year Treasury notes and eight per cent. call certificates, issued under the act of Congress of May 16th, 1861:

1. The holders of said two year Treasury notes, issued under the provisions of the said acts may, at any time, on or before the 31st of July, 1863, exchange the same for eight per cent. bonds, payable in ten years, to be issued under the authority of said act.

2. The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Depositaries will issue certificates to such holders, in the usual form, to be taken up by delivery of the bonds as soon as they shall be prepared.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. S. D.

June 5, 1863—tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE HON. SEC'Y of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 15th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private speculators.

LEWIS W. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, March 30, 1863—tf.

☞ The Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Argus, Raleigh Register and the Goldsboro Tribune are requested to copy the above until forbid.

SUPERIOR WRITING INK.

(CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CONFEDERACY.)

MANUFACTURED BY

DANIEL & THOS. LEDWELL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING INK IN LARGE QUANTITIES and of a superior quality.

It may be found for sale at the Bulletin Office.

Prompt attention given to all orders addressed to

W. H. BRITTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

June 24, 63-tf

WILLIAMS & OATES

have this day associated with them in the *Mercantile and Commission business*,

LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will hereafter be

WILLIAMS OATES & Co.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec. 1-tf.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an unanswerable power in the British Isles in the extermination of public abuses and the establishment of the public mind, doubtless as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerrold, and a host of wits, poets and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" believe that the amount used of successfully conducting a journal of the character of the London original, abundant material resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentleman who will have charge of the pictorial and engraving departments are more than usually well known in their respective departments as artists of merit.

Every number will be illustrated with ... cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and ... sentious) from the hands of one of the best artists ... the Confederacy. The artist whose name is ...

☞ Persons giving the above notice ... will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 24, '63-tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

Bring in your Rags!!!

CASH will be paid for RAGS, delivered at the Bulletin Office, Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. BRITTON.

April 4, 1863-tf

BUTTER AND CORN WANTED.

We will pay the highest market price for Corn and Butter delivered at our Store.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec. 1-tf.

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June 24, '63-tf

PREPARE THE HAIR BEFORE

R. A. HENDALL'S

HARIETTA GEORGIA

Beautifully Illustrated Book, Entitled

"HOW TO DRESS THE HAIR."

Sent free to any address.

Price of the Harietta Georgia, $1 per bottle.

Address R. A. HENDALL,
Box 1,000, Augusta, Ga.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Aug. 1, 1863-ly

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD E. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY BULLETIN:

For six months, ... $2.25
For one year, ... 4.00

TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN:

For six months, ... 2.50
For one year, ... 4.00

CATAWBA JOURNAL—WEEKLY:

For one year, ... 2.00

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday, July 25, 1863.

From Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 23d inst., says:

Two of the Monitors opened fire on Battery Wagner Wednesday and continued shelling at intervals through the day. No casualties were reported. A report that the Yankee fleet was moving off yesterday and the troops leaving Morris Island was untrue. Affairs otherwise all quiet.

Private J. Henderson, Company F, 51st North Carolina Regiment, the only soldier so far as we can learn who received a bayonet wound in the late fights, died Tuesday night.

From Vicksburg.

Col. Watkins, of the Fifty-sixth Georgia, reports to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* that the men of the garrison of Vicksburg, such as they had suffered, were opposed to the surrender of Vicksburg, in many cases denouncing it, or else complaining bitterly of it.

Our loss by the fall of Vicksburg was about 15,000 prisoners, 200 cannon, and all the small arms—the cannon and the small arms being of the finest character—but all these were as nothing compared to the loss of the place.

The Depository Agent at Wilmington, N. C., gives notice that Bonds are ready for issue in place of Certificates dated before 1st of June, 1863.

The Fighting of the Confederates at Gettysburg.

The Baltimore *American* has the following paragraph about the desperate fighting of the Confederates at Gettysburg.

The whole of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburg was commanded by Gen Tyler, of Connecticut, who writes that all of the reserve artillery was brought up, and the rebels fought with the greatest desperation, charging up to the very muzzle of his guns, and shooting his gunners, but their desperation and recklessness could not save them. In some cases they would charge upon a battery and disable every man at the guns, and would then either be destroyed or driven back by our own equal-determined heroes. He says that the rebels, notwithstanding their terrible loss and overwhelming defeat, retreated in good order, and with no loss of cannon or equipments, owing to the severe discipline of their army.

The Right Spirit.

The editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, alluding to the increase of our armies, says:

The great question for every man and woman in the Confederacy to consider at this time is how to get men into the army. We propose the taking of every able-bodied editor, printer, surgeon, quartermaster, clerk and every other man who can stand the service, and putting him to fighting, and the taking of disabled soldiers in their places.

Take all the able bodied Provost Guards and bridge guards, and all the able-bodied soldiers who run up and down on the trains bothering passengers for passports, eating peaches and cracking jokes, and send them to the army, and supply their places with old men, if at all.

Let all the postmasters put old men or women in as deputies, and take a turn in the camps. Let all the young Judges and Magistrates resign for awhile, and old or disabled men be elected or appointed to fill their places. Let every able-bodied man get his gun and go up to the enemy, and allow the President, or somebody else who would be a proper judge, to detail or appoint into whose services are indispensable out of the field. Some such plan as this must be adopted at once, or we will all go down together. Fighting is always unpleasant, but if it must be done it is the best plan to get the first blow on your adversary, and go it with a will.

The Legislature ought to be called together to extend the militia from 45 to 60, and tender them to the Confederate Government.

Arrest of Generals at Washington.

Among the items of Washington news in a late New York paper we find the following:

During the last few days several Generals have been in Washington without leave, some of whom have been arrested. Gen. Naglee was called upon on Sunday night to account for his presence here without leave, but his explanation was satisfactory. He had come up with a division of troops from North Carolina, whose time had expired, but who wished to serve under him in Pennsylvania as long as a rebel remained on soil north of the Potomac, and his business in Washington was merely to ascertain the position he was to occupy and the disposition to be made of the troops.

Gen. Hooker was called to account for his presence here without leave on Monday, but he is to be allowed to remain in Washington, and will resume his old position at the Bureau Anthem, where he remains under treatment for the wound received at Antietam. He appears very much improved in health and active duty, and a contingency to arrange any preliminaries that will place him in the field. His friends say that if any person is to active duty he will ride from the surgeon.

From Our Army.

For the Bulletin.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 18, 1863.

Mr. Editor: Doubtless accounts of the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., have reached you, and in all probability in exaggerated forms. I do not suppose any one would willfully misstate our success or suffering, but as our Brigade (Pettigrew's,) suffered pretty severely, and especially the 11th N. C. Regiment, I think it more than probable, that the picture may have been too highly colored.

On 1st July, A. P. Hill's corps gained a handsome victory, in the obliviousness of which our Brigade and Regiment behaved most gallantly and effectively. Many noble hearts ceased to throb, many strong arms fell powerless and many voices were hushed ere their comrades in arms joined in the thrilling shout of victory. On the 2d, there was no real engagement, but heavy skirmishing along the entire line. On the 3d, the heaviest fighting was done. Our Brigade was again at its post of duty and of danger, and suffered severely in killed and wounded, many of the latter falling into the enemy's hands. The charge was gallant, but the enemy's works proved too strong. I deem it improper to give numbers or any other information that may be beneficial to the enemy. Suffice is to say, that after all, our Regiment will be of respectable number when the slightly wounded and stragglers join us.

It pains me to record the death of our fellow-townsman, Major Ross, who fell mortally wounded in the discharge of his duty. He was an officer of fine promise and his loss will be deeply felt by his regiment.

Col. Leventhorp was wounded in the arm, and was doing well on the 4th. I regret to learn that he was captured en route to Winchester, Va., and is now in the enemy's hands.

I must not forget the tribute of praise accorded our Adjutant, H. C. Lucas, of Charlotte. He fell severely, though not dangerously, wounded several paces in front of the regiment. Waving the colors he said to an officer as the regiment passed him, "Press on to victory; I have played out." He bore his fate with more fortitude and resignation than any man I observed. His only regret was, that he could not be with his regiment.

We have been in this vicinity several days. A fight is expected daily, as Gen. Meade's army is said to be near us. Gen. Lee is in good spirits and confident of accomplishing important ends very soon.

Silence the report that "there is no 11th," and tell the mothers of Mecklenburg that many of their sons are yet spared to defend their homes and liberty.

More anon. JOHN M. TATE,
A. Q. M., 11th N. C.

The Negro with the Yankees.

The negro, as all readers now know, is placed in the first rank with the Yankees whenever possible, is forced to do all the drudgery and unhealthy work, and when sick or wounded is left to die uncared for.

Col. Watkins, of the 58th Georgia, who was in Vicksburg throughout the siege, has returned home on parole, and has communicated an interesting statement to the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, from which we quote as follows.

Col. Watkins had an opportunity after the Yankees reached the city of conversing freely with the Federal officers in Grant's army. From these he learned that the ditching and mining of the enemy had been performed exclusively by negroes, there being as many as 5000 in that army. Gen. McPherson, the General who superintended the departure of our men from the city, was willing that all the negroes who chose might accompany their masters. It was nothing but right, he said, that these should have the privilege of choosing whether they would remain with their masters or go with the Yankees. Gen. McPherson, however, made their own selection to go from or remain in the city; but in this determination he was overruled, and only the servants of the officers were allowed to go with their masters. Col. Watkins' negro man was offered every inducement by the Yankees to remain with them. Finally on being promised, if he would remain, a plantation on the Mississippi, after the war was over, should be given him, he replied, as any other negro would have done, "O! what use would a plantation here be to me without somebody to work it?" So he remained, preferring slavery to freedom and the society of the white man to that of the negro.

With another negro in the employ of the Yankees, the Colonel commenced, and learned all that although he was in their service his heart was not in it. His complaint, bitterly at the heartlessness of the Yankees towards himself and his family, and expressed his determination to run away from them, on the first opportunity that presented.

We regret to learn that the two warehouses at Salisbury Ga., on the Chattahoochee river, containing about 3,000 bales of cotton, besides other property stored, were consumed by fire on the 15th instant. The buildings were both struck by lightning at the same time, and were totally consumed.

We understand that most of the cotton saved belonged to Mr. Russell, of Augusta, Lewis Glenn, Esq., etc.

Resistance to the Draft in New York.

Serious riots had occurred in other parts of the North, growing out of the resistance to the draft—Boston, Troy, Yorkville, Harlem, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Westchester and other places, but the out breaks were not on such a scale as in New York. In Brooklyn and Newark, however, the torch was used as the most effective weapon, and many valuable buildings, with all their contents, were burned to the ground. The *Herald* thus notices the doings of the mob in Brooklyn and the towns about New York:

About 11 o'clock last night a desperate crowd of men attacked the covered grain elevators and factories along the river side in Brooklyn, setting fire to them. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity from the buildings and contents were destroyed. As the flames shot athwart the heavens the light could be seen for miles distant. The loss will be immense, but we have no means of learning at this late hour anything definite on the subject. The crowd afterwards set fire to the Hamilton avenue ferry house, which was entirely destroyed. The boats were all stopped running, and no means of crossing the river afforded.

The Newark House, a large and substantial built hotel, standing at the junction of the roads leading to Jersey and Hoboken cities, was fired at a late hour last night and destroyed. We believe that this is the second time that this building has been destroyed, once before during the riot by the laborers on the New York and Erie railroad tunnel. Full particulars will be given in our evening edition.

As we go to press we learn that a fearful fire is raging in Newark, several factories being on fire. We have received no telegram setting forth the particulars, and we will print a full report in our evening edition.

Breckinridge's Division.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, writing from Brandon, July 16th, says:

We have been victorious in every collision at Jackson. Breckinridge's division have been the greatest sufferers. Gen. Breckinridge's personal conduct has been characterized by a degree of daring which may almost be deemed recklessness. I send a list of the wounded, as nearly perfect as I can make it, in the fight at Jackson on Saturday. Most of them are Kentuckians.

It is stated that Rosecrans' army has destroyed all the houses at University Place. Last year, it is also stated, when they occupied that part of Tennessee, they stole all Bishop Polk's fine private library and objects of virtue. It will be recollected that to be the seat was mainly started through the energy and influence of General, then Bishop Polk.

ATTENTION! BEAT NO 1.

ALL men between the ages of 18 and 45, residing in this town are hereby ordered to report at the Court House on Tuesday next the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Those claiming exemption from Conscription will bring their papers with them. Defaulters will be considered deserters and treated accordingly. By order

J. M. STEVENS,
July 25, '63—2t Captain.

TO HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN who is a tolerably good Blacksmith, for the balance of the year. Apply to P. A. HARRIS.
July 25, '63—3t.

BONDS FOR SALE.

$2,000 IN CONFEDERATE 8 per cent Certificates. Apply at the Bra'ch Bank of N. C., to
July 25 d1t. THOS. W. DEWEY.

RECRUITS! RECRUITS!!

For Company F, 49th Regt. N. C. Troops, Capt Lat. T. Davis.

BELIEVING that every patriotic citizen would prefer volunteering (which has been granted by the President just call) to conscription, hereby notify such that I am legally authorized to receive a number of good men for the above Company. This Regiment and Company possesses the advantages of officers, Company and field officers who, have ever been jealous of the right of the common soldier. Besides there is a probability that the Brigade, Gen. Ramseur, will be stationed permanently at least for a long time around Richmond and Petersburg, thus avoiding the hardships of an invasion campaign which will soon attend Gen. Lee's movements. Document upon the responsibility of the Company is guaranteed. The undersigned will be found at the Office of Capt. Lat. T. Davis, in the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C., ready to receive recruits. JOHN G. POTTS,
2d Lieut. Co. F, 49th Regt. N. C. T.
July 25, '63—3t

SHOES FOR SALE.

WE are now manufacturing to order, and can furnish Ladies and Misses Kid and Calf Brogans and Gaiters.

Gents Boots, Brogans and Gaiters.

Gents Boots, bottom double sole Shoes.

Children Brogans and Gaiters, sizes 10 to 2, and Misses Brogans, sizes 2 to 7. Have some very fine Kid on hand.

JOHN F. SUTTLE,
White Street, Charlotte N. C.
July 24, '63—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to Dr. A. A. Andrews, by note or account, are requested to call and settle, immediately, as I am compelled to close up the business of Dr. A. A. Andrews, as the Executor of his estate.

W. H. ANDREWS,
July 17—d1t.

NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS WANTED.

1,000 Wanted at this Office. Highest Price Paid.
July 17 d1t. E. E. DAVIS, Pub.

ENVELOPES AND INK.

GOOD QUALITY of ENVELOPES and INK for sale at the CHINA HALL BOOK STORE.
July 6 1m. Charlotte, N. C.

INK! INK! INK!

USE THE BEST.

BRITTON'S BLUE BLACK

WRITING FLUID.

It can be had for wholesale and retail at the Bulletin Office, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. BRITTON.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that on the 4th day of July, 1863, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the late residence of W. H. Andrews, deceased, all of the personal property of said estate, consisting of sole leather, upper leather, calf skins, &c., &c., &c., known as the stock of W. H. Andrews, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., on said day, and continue from day to day until all is disposed of.

July 3, '63—3t. Administrator of W. H. Andrews, dec'd.

HANAWAY.

THOMAS, a slave mulatto boy about 18 years of age, belonging to the estate of Jacob Hanaway, deceased, left my employment on the 4th inst. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law. Any information left with me will be thankfully received.

July 10, '63—3t. ADAM HANAWAY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

JACKSON HILL, N. C., July, 1863.

Editor Catawba Journal:

I design making a few suggestions upon a subject which I deem of some importance, hoping you will find room in your columns for publication.

Why has there not been a more successful method resorted to, than what has, for the apprehension of the numerous deserters and conscript skulkers? For the militia to arrest them has already proved to be a mode of slow success. Many of them are owners of property which gives rise to a more effectual measure if resorted to. Confiscate their property. If such a course was pursued, its my honest conviction that ere long the woods, mountains and caves would be a desolate habitation. Many of the cowardly wretches are possessors of property, and have already shown by their disgraceful course, which they pursue, that they are not willing to fight, or to peril their lives, in defence of their country or for the protection of their property, so long as they are unmolested and allowed the mountain range. By screening themselves in that way they cast their part of the hardships upon those who are now fighting and ever ready to perish on the bloody field of strife to achieve the liberties and sustain the honor of the South. I appeal to every honest Southern man if it is fair for those who are facing the booming cannon, belching forth fire and deadly missiles, sending death and consternation in our ranks. I repeat, is there a particle of justice to allow those skulkers to remain without being punished in some way? Press their property,—distribute it among the needy—and that will bring them to a sense of their duty, and be instrumental in curtailing the list of *deserters*. Many a heroic soldier have lain down their lives upon the bloody battle field, to rise no more, for the sake of liberty. Many of them have left a loving wife and affectionate children to mourn his absence, and I might add, hundreds and even thousands left destitute of bread and the necessaries of life. Now would it not be just and fair to confiscate the property of those who refuse to fight for its protection. Give it to the widows and orphans of those who have fought through the bloody conflict, while the cowards at home may say wait till the war ends, but now is the time. Hurry on the day of conscription. If such measures were resorted to its my honest conviction that it would be the means of placing many a skulker at the post of duty, where he is so much needed, and it would have a tendency to restrain many others from pursuing a like course. I long to see such measures resorted to. Try it, and I'll vow ere long the green grass and stone will be the companion of the once inhabited but now a desolate country, and the wild beast of the forest will no longer be molested on the Catawba soil.

J. F. S.
7th N. C. Regiment.

MEAN VILLAINY.—Some villain, or perhaps villains, cut the telegraph wires between Greensboro and Walkers, on Monday last, thereby preventing information of the evacuation of the enemy being communicated to Greensboro. We have since been informed that they have all left Danville, and that the last train left on Tuesday morning. It is now the duty of everybody to be on the alert. Rumors of every description will be put in circulation, and with such [illegible]—*Greensboro Patriot.*